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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES

Avery, E. McK. *A History of the United States and Its People.* Vol. II. Pp. xxxviii, 458. Cleveland: Burrows Bros. Co., 1905.
Reserved for later notice.

Bailie, William. *Josiah Warren.* Pp. xxxviii + 135. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co., 1906.

The sub-title of this little booklet is "The First American Anarchist, a Sociological Study." In calling Josiah Warren an anarchist, the author means only to imply that "anarchism is a tendency, moral, social and intellectual, which questions the infallibility of statute laws, and the divine right of authority." His development from the earlier years when as a member of the New Harmony Community, founded by Robert Owen, he sees the failure of certain social theories is traced, and those who are interested in the growth of social theories in this country, will welcome this little volume.

Bérard, Victor. *British Imperialism and Commercial Supremacy.* Translated by H. W. Foskett. Pp. x, 298. Price, \$2.60. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1906.

The vivacity of a Frenchman coupled with a Frenchman's search for motives and philosophies, has been applied to the British fiscal question, "British Imperialism and Commercial Supremacy" by Victor Bérard. It is translated into English by H. W. Foskett so that England may profit and that the strong criticism of a disinterested student may be taken to heart by the British nation. The analysis in the book is keen, its style lively, and it is interesting reading. The book is almost an economic history of England for the period of J. Chamberlain's activity. That statesman comes in for the lion's share of attention; free trade and protection are thoroughly analysed and the illustrations used show wide reading.

There is some reference to American competition, but it is Germany that the writer is chiefly holding up for English study and emulation. His personified account of Germany's 19th century transformations borders on the dramatic.

Brown, W. H. *The Glory-Seekers.* Pp. xvi, 347. Price, \$1.50. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1906.
Reserved for later notice.

Bullock, C. J. *Selected Readings in Public Finance.* Pp. viii, 671. Price, \$2.25. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1906.
Reserved for later notice.

Cambridge Modern History. Vol. IX. Edited by Ward, Prothero and Leathes. Pp. xxviii, 946. Price, \$4.00. New York: Macmillan Co., 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

Carroll, B. H., Jr. *Political History of Europe, from 1815 to 1848*. Pp. 221.

Price, paper, \$2.00; boards, \$2.50. Waco, Texas: Baylor University.

Reserved for later notice.

Carver, Thomas N. *Sociology and Social Progress*. Pp. vi + 810. Price, \$2.75. Boston and New York: Ginn & Co., 1905.

The author is Professor of Political Economy at Harvard University, and although in this volume he wanders far from the field of ordinary theoretical economics, he has given us a volume of very great value in sociology. It is not a monograph, but a collection of readings most carefully selected and arranged.

The volume is divided into three parts. Part I, The Nature, Scope and Method of Sociology, containing long abstracts from Comte, and as regards the general distinction between sociology and the specific social sciences, from Stuckenberg. Part II, Sociology as a Study of Social Progress,—the Direction of Social Progress—with abstracts from Comte, Ward, Fiske, Patten, Robinson. Part III deals with the Factors of Social Progress with four sub-heads—A, The Physical and Biological Factors. B—Physical Factors. C—Social and Economic Factors. D—The Political and Legal Factors. Under A we find a discussion of the physical laws over the individual and the organization of society. Under B, moral and intellectual laws, religious beliefs, genius, and imitation are discussed. Under C, the influence exercised by religion, literature and government, the struggle for the life of others, natural selection and social selection, crime and degeneration; while under D, the forms of government and the limits of the authority of society over the individual are among the leading factors treated, with quotations again from the most prominent authors in the various fields.

The compiler has produced a volume which will be of very great service to those of his readers who wish to get a general conception of the ideas of the best thinkers and students of society, but who have not the time to read the works *in extenso*, nor the wisdom to choose well. It will likewise be of great service in schools and colleges, having already been adopted in the University of Pennsylvania.

Colquhoun, A. R. *The Africander Land*. Pp. xvi, 438. Price, \$5.00. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1906.

See "Book Reviews."

Commons, J. R. *Trade Unionism and Labor Problems*. Pp. xiv, 628. Price, \$2.50. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1905.

See "Book Reviews."

The Congo. *A Report of the Commission of Inquiry Appointed by the Congo Free State Government.* Pp. vi + 171. Price \$1.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1906.

This valuable addition to "The Questions of the Day Series" is a translation of the original report. The translator's name is not given, but the publishers say that the translation is complete and accurate. This official report has already been widely commented upon and will be welcomed by those who wish to see to what extent the administration of the Free State is criticised by the King's own commissioners. A large part of the abuses pointed out, in the opinion of the committee, could have been avoided for "almost all had as their primal cause, the difficulty of securing work from the negro."

Crosby, Oscar T. *Tibet and Turkestan.* Pp. xviii, 332. Price, \$2.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1905.

Mr. Crosby is an American army officer and therein lies one of the important features of the book. We have had a succession of explorers and travellers in the same region and plenty of European representatives of one side or the other of the British-Russian contest for Asia. Mr. Crosby claims to be an impartial observer but he was apparently considerably impressed by his sojourn in the luxurious and much-used private car which the Russian minister of railways always has on hand to carry into Central Asia any foreigner of title or supposed influence.

Mr. Crosby lays small claim to being an explorer. He had some difficult travelling in crossing from Russian Turkestan to Chinese Turkestan and thence across Western Tibet to the headwaters of the Indus and the Indian railway system whence he went to Bombay. He gives an interesting narration of the journey but the book is mainly a discussion of questions and problems rather than an account of exploration and travel. Mr. Crosby seems to be a philosophically inclined anti-imperialist. He thinks that Turkestan is soon to be all Russia, and that the Younghusband trip to Lhasa was a great blunder in that it broke down a bulwark of Asia and started Russia and England on a parallel race to the back door of China. This he thinks has merely increased the complications of England, a country which may overtax herself because she rules foreign races by the *sahib* quality of *some* of her people, and he fears that she may overreach herself.

Although Mr. Crosby did not, according to the small scale map that the book contains, get within 550 miles of Lhasa, the Younghusband expedition and the Tibetan question come in for a large share of attention. He also suggests and starts an interesting speculation into the social and political effects of irrigation on Asiatic (and probably other) peoples.

Dougherty, J. H. *The Electoral System of the United States.* Pp. vi, 425. Price, \$3.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

Dubois, Leo L. *St. Francis of Assisi, Social Reformer.* Pp. 250. Price, \$1.00. New York: Benziger Bros., 1906.

It is a pleasure to record the publication of this biography written by one who belongs to the Catholic Church. In many ways it does not com-

pare favorably with the well-known biography of Sabatier, to which the author gives high praise. But inasmuch as Sabatier was a Protestant, this will be all the more appreciated by the Catholic co-religionists.

Duniway, C. A. *The Development of Freedom of the Press in Massachusetts*. Pp. xvi, 202. Price, \$1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

Harding, Samuel Bannister. *Essentials of Mediæval and Modern History*. Pp. xxx + 612. Price, \$1.50. New York, 1902-05.

Hart, Albert Bushnell. *Essentials in American History*. Pp. xlvii + 583. Price, \$1.50. New York, 1902-05.

Walker, Albert Parry. *Essentials in English History*. Pp. xlii + 550. Price, \$1.50. New York, 1902-05.

Wolfson, Arthur Mayer. *Essentials in Ancient History*. Pp. 528. Price, \$1.50. New York: The American Book Company, 1902-05.

These four volumes of school histories have been prepared in consultation with Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University.

Holt, Hamilton (Editor). *Undistinguished Americans*. Pp. vii + 399. Price, \$1.50. New York: James Pott & Co., 1906.

The publication the last two or three years in the New York "Independent" of a number of life-stories, largely of humble people, told or written by themselves with as little editing as possible, has attracted considerable attention. The editor of the "Independent," Mr. Holt, has done a genuine service in presenting sixteen of these stories in the present volume. It is doubtful if the life-story of an equal number of distinguished Americans would have more human interest or real worth than these. When it is remembered that the majority of these are the stories of immigrants, many of them of the type commonly considered as problems, its value at the present time is accentuated. These stories are as interesting as any novel with the additional advantage that they are stories of actual life, so the Polish sweatshop girl, the Italian bootblack, the Greek peddler, the Swedish farmer, the French dressmaker, the German nurse-girl, the Japanese servant, the Chinese laundryman deserve wide reading. Included in the number are a few of native Americans—the life-story of an itinerant minister, of a negro peon, of an Indian, and of a farmer's wife. Of these, only one fails to ring true, and that is the story of the farmer's wife which is more or less sour because she is not and cannot be what she would be. It strikes a sadly discordant note because it is the one story of failure to overcome obstacles which have made the writer bitter.

Johnson, Joseph French. *Money and Currency in Relation to Industry, Prices and the Rate of Interest*. Pp. x, 398. Price, \$1.75. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1905.

See "Book Reviews."

Lavissee, E. *Histoire de France*. Vol. VII, No. 1. Pp. 406. Price, 6 fr. Paris: Hachette et Cie., 1906.

Volume VII of the *Histoire de France*, published under the editorship of M. Lavissee, describes the reign of Louis XIV from 1643 to 1685. Part I discusses La Période Mazarine, L'Installation du Roi, Le Gouvernement Économique, Le Gouvernement Politique, and Le Gouvernement de la Société. It is written by M. Lavissee himself. Excellent are the character sketches of Mazarin, Colbert, and "le grand Roi." M. Lavissee adds, "Ce surnom, il faut le lui laisser, mais il est remarquable que personne n'ait dit que Louis XIV fut un grand homme." The general reflections on La Fronde (pp. 42-44), the statements concerning the national character of the French (p. 263), and several passages about the economic conditions deserve quotation; but better yet the whole volume should be translated. It is a masterly sketch, told in fitting manner, and it holds continuously the eager interest of the reader. It is certainly the equal of any volume in this remarkable coöperative work.

Meyer, H. R. *Municipal Ownership in Great Britain*. Pp. xii, 340. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Co., 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

Moore, J. Howard. *The Universal Kinship*. Pp. x + 329. Price \$1.00. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co., 1906.

The author of this volume is instructor in Zoology in Crane Manual Training High School, Chicago. His chief purpose is "to prove and interpret the kinship of the human species with the other species of animals." The first eleven chapters are devoted to "a proof of the physical kinship," that is, a statement of the idea of evolution leading up to man. In the second group—five chapters—the physical kinship is traced, and much that exists in modern society is but a holdover from more primitive conditions. "(Instead of the highest, man is in some respects, the lowest of the animal kingdom. The most unchaste, the most drunken, the most selfish, the most conceited, the most miserly, the most hypercritical, and the most bloodthirsty of terrestrial creatures.)" Human nature, therefore, is in large measure, the product of the jungle. And from the provincialism of modern times, with its man-centered ethics, we must turn to a more permanent conception. Ultimately the author believes peace, justice, and solidarity will rule.

Oppenheim, L. *International Law*. II. Pp. xxxiv, 595. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

Parsons, Frank. *The Heart of the Railroad Problem*. Pp. viii, 364. Price, \$1.50. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

Paulsen, Friedrich. *The German Universities and University Study*. Pp. xviii, 451. Price, \$3.00. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

Pepper, C. M. *Panama to Patagonia.* Pp. xxii, 399. Price, \$2.50. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

Rapid Transit in New York City and in Other Great Cities. Pp. 295. Price, \$2.50. New York: Chamber of Commerce, 1905.

Reinsch, Paul S. *Colonial Administration.* Pp. viii, 422. Price, \$1.50. The Citizen's Library. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1905.

This book is a discussion of nine administrative problems and the solutions adopted by the principal colonial powers. The author devotes to his task an extensive knowledge of the colonial records and laws and brings into each chapter a digest of a vast amount of material. The problems discussed are: Education and Social Improvement, Colonial Finance, Currency and Banking, Commerce, Communication, Agricultural and Industrial Development, Land Policy, Labor, Defence and Police.

Rose, J. H. *The Development of the European Nations.* Two volumes. Pp. xii, 376; x, 362. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1905.

Reserved for later notice.

Siegfried, A. *Le Canada: Les Deux Races.* Pp. 416. Price, 4 fr. Paris: Armand Colin, 1906.

Smith, F. E. and Sibley, N. W. *International Law as Interpreted During the Russo-Japanese War.* Pp. xii, 494. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1905. Imported by Boston Book Company.

See "Book Reviews."

The Sociological Society. *Sociological Papers.* Vol. II. Pp. xiii + 312. Price \$3.00. London and New York: The Macmillan Company, 1906.

This second volume of the papers read before the Sociological Society of London, England, deserves the careful attention of American social students. The method followed in the book is to have a particular paper followed by the report of the original discussion together with written communications from experts the world over and various contributed notes, the author being given a chance for the final reply. Mr. Francis Galton contributes three papers, first, Restriction in Marriage—second, Studies in National Eugenics—third, Eugenics as a Factor in Religion. These essays are extremely valuable and suggestive. Prof. Patrick Geddes continues a discussion begun in volume I on Civics as Concrete and Applied Sociology in which he gives some most interesting tables that are well worth the careful attention of any one dealing with social problems. Prof. M. E. Sadler contributes an important article on The School in some of its Relations to Social Organization and to National Life. Dr. Emil Westermark discusses The Influence of Magic on Social Relationships. Prof. Hoeffding treats of the relation between Sociology and Ethics. Dr. J. H. Bridges states

Some Guiding Principles in the Philosophy of History. Mr. J. S. Stuart-Glennie contributes three papers—first, The Place of the Social Sciences in the Classification of Knowledges. Second—The General Sociological Laws and the Anthropological Bases of Science and Socialization. Third, Application of General Historical Laws to Contemporary Events.

Spargo, John. *The Bitter Cry of the Children.* Pp. xiii, 337. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Co., 1906.

See "Book Reviews."

Strong, Josiah (Editor). *Social Progress.* Pp. 337. Price, \$1.00. New York: The Baker and Taylor Company, 1906.

This is the third volume of the valuable year-book gotten out under the auspices of the American Institute of Social Service. In his preparation, Dr. Strong has been assisted by Mr. William H. Tolman and Mr. William D. P. Bliss. The volume on the whole is a decided improvement over the earlier volumes particularly as regards freedom from typographical errors which, owing to peculiar conditions, were unusually conspicuous last year. It is, of course, impossible to get accurate statistics of all the various topics under discussion, and some of those given are of very little value. More careful editing would probably improve the volume in this respect. The bibliographies are likewise open to criticism, containing much that is comparatively worthless along with much that is of very great value, with very little to indicate relative worth. It is, however, the most useful work we have, and will therefore be widely used.

Swift, M. I. *Marriage and Race Death.* Pp. 270. Price, 50 cents. New York: Morrison I. Swift Press, 1906.

The Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Settlement of the Jews in the United States. Pp. xiii + 262. New York: New York Co-operative Society, 1906.

This volume contains the addresses delivered at Carnegie Hall, New York City, Thanksgiving Day, 1905, together with addresses delivered elsewhere in commemoration of the two hundred and fiftieth settlement of the Jews in the United States, and includes in the appendix numbers of editorials from the leading papers of the country relative to the Jews in America. It embodies therefore, in appropriate form, the exercises connected with the anniversary celebration, and will serve as an interesting reminder that the Jews have been in this country almost from the first and have borne their full share in its development.

Traubel, Horace. *With Walt Whitman in Camden.* Pp. xv + 472. Price, \$3.00. New York: Small, Maynard & Co., 1906.

No lover of American literature can fail to be pleased—unless he totally despises Walt Whitman—with this most interesting story by a man who knew Whitman intimately. Mr. Traubel kept notes of his conversations and talks with Whitman, and these notes, with practically no editing, he has

reproduced in this volume. The period covered by this book is from March 28 to July 14, 1888. Particularly to be commended in the volume are the excellent portraits of authors and contemporaries of Whitman, together with letters and other manuscripts from noted people.

Westermarck, Edward. *The Origin and Development of the Moral Ideas.*

Pp. xxiv, 716. Price, \$3.50. New York: Macmillan Co., 1906.
Reserved for later notice.

Wise, J. S. *A Treatise on American Citizenship.* Pp. viii, 340. Northport, New York: Edw. Thompson, 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

Woods, Frederick Adams. *Mental and Moral Heredity in Royalty.* Pp. viii + 312. Price, \$3.00. New York: Henry Holt & Company, 1906.

Not since the publication of Hereditary Genius by Mr. Francis Galton, have we had so complete a study of this most interesting and important topic. The author, formerly instructor in the Harvard Medical School, is now lecturer in the Biological Department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Believing in the profound importance of inherited characteristics, he has undertaken to show what part heredity really plays in the make-up of the human being. Inasmuch as the royal families of Europe have been most clearly in the public eye, and therefore as the facts regarding each member of these families are more easily available than from any other group of modern society, he has taken them as a basis of study. Dr. Woods has avoided some mistakes of Galton and other predecessors by including every person of blood relationship about whom anything could be found, and in counting inheritance through the mother as of as much importance as inheritance through the father. 3,312 distinct persons are embraced in the study and the author has attempted to grade in groups numbered from 1 to 10, these different individuals as regards their intellectual and moral traits. This grading is evidently the key of the whole work, and the author believes he has been approximately successful, although from a scientific standpoint, the student can scarcely regard the failure of mention in Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary as an absolutely trustworthy index either of capacity or attainment. Without going into the details of the method, the author shows, to his own satisfaction, at least, that the development of great men in the history of Europe has been largely the product of heredity; that is, the great opportunity has not always produced the great man. We may understand his position by assuming that we have six families—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Of these families, 1 and 2 possess unusual physical and mental ability; 3 and 4 are average; 5 and 6 are mediocre. Whenever family 1 intermarries with family 2 the result is a line of strong men and women. When 5 and 6 intermarry, the result is almost beyond question, a line of inferior people, and where the lines cross, the various elements have exerted just about their proper proportion. Whether the author has satisfactorily proved his contention will be questioned by many people, but his volume is of very great value in calling attention to an important though often neglected

field of inquiry. It is worthy, therefore, of careful study. In arrangement and presentation the author has been very successful, while numerous portraits of the individuals studied, add to the interest of the work.

REVIEWS

Colquhoun, Archibald R. *The Africander Land.* Pp. xv, 438. Price, \$5.00.
New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1906.

Mr. Colquhoun's book is a study of the race question in South Africa, and a plea for the imperialistic idea. As first Administrator of Mashonaland, he spent twenty months (1890) in South Africa. Fourteen years later he returned to visit all colonies and protectorates.

The subjects taken up are those dealing with actual conditions and present day affairs; geographical and historical matter are merely incidental. Four maps and a good subject index are included.

The book is divided into three parts:

- I. Black South Africa.
- II. White South Africa.
- III. On the Knees of the Gods.

Part I deals with the Black Problem "as being the first, the greatest and the most pressing of all the difficult questions that arise." The author avoids theories concerning the ethical rights of the negro unless the theories have an economic basis. The virtues and vices of the Kaffir are impartially set forth; his economic value in mining, farming and domestic labor is enormous and the question of inducing him to work is interestingly discussed. He must be, in some measure educated—but "to what end?" It is difficult to work out a scheme of education for the native while it is still undetermined what place in the national scheme shall be his. Industrial education is urged. Land tenure, the future of the black races, the British Indian in Africa, missionary influences and other subjects are presented. "Political rights," the author uncompromisingly states, "do not belong to the conquered race but we can all the more afford to grant them "privileges." He does not suggest how these privileges shall be secured to them; nor how the "conquered races" shall be insured against exploitation.

In Part II the reader becomes intimately acquainted with the Dutch Africander. His language, school and church; his part in private and public life; his agricultural prospects and the mineral wealth of his land—these questions and many more are presented at length.

"My observations in various parts of the world lead me to believe that imperfect as is the Imperial method of governing subject races, it has proved so far the best yet devised"—the development of this idea constitutes Part III.

The style is easy. The ideas are clear cut and well arranged. The problems pressing for solution are almost hopelessly intricate and the reader feels that they have been well presented by one who knows.

Philadelphia

HENRIETTA STEWART SMITH.